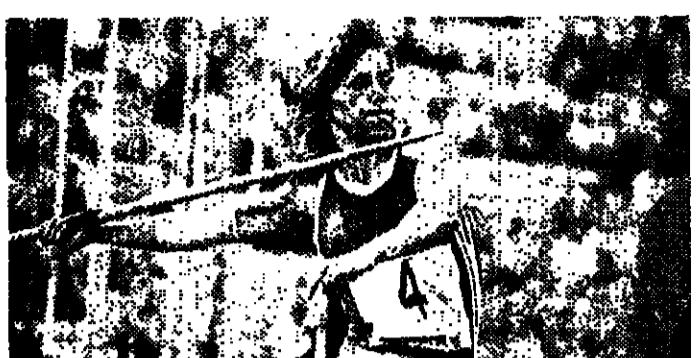


SPORTS

Soviet athletics triumph



Jose de Almeida, winner of the GDR.



(Continued from page 1)
ally well-knit unit. Especially good showings were provided by Galina Chistyakova, who reached 728 cm in the long jump and Ravilija Agpletina, who in the 1,500 m, who clocked 3.58.40 sec, the best time of the season in the world; Sergei Smirnov prevailed over very seasoned rivals



A happy moment of victory for Alberto Cova, a runner from Italy. The first to hit the last straight in the men's 4 x 100 relay was the USSR team, followed by the GDR and Italy in that order.

Europeans predict records

I always find it hard-doing in Ljubljana, for you've got to adjust to the wind, says European Cup pole-vaulting winner Sergei Dubka of the USSR. I never was successful here previously and am glad to have won now. I am in good shape and want to break my world record.

European Cup winner John Robert of Britain believes that in the triple jump there are now five to ten athletes capable of reaching 18 metres. I guess, he maintains, that this mark will be reached next year, and my winning mark of 17 m 39 cm can enable me, too, to accomplish that feat.

I am happy I was the only one to top 21 metres, says shot-put winner Natalya Usovskaya of the USSR. I will next be competing for the World Cup, to beat off competition from Helena Fibingerova of Czechoslovakia and Ines Muller of the GDR. I think

to win the shot-put, and the USSR men's team won the 4 x 100 m relay.

The USSR hosted the Cup, too, in Kiev in 1967, the second such event ever after it made its debut in 1965. The latest in Moscow was the tenth such event to date.

Europe will be represented by three men's and women's teams in the World Cup due this October in Australia — the USSR, the GDR and a team of top athletes from other European countries.

This will be the fourth such Cup to date. The third Cup in Rome in 1981 was won by the men's all-Europe side and the women's GDR squad.

Sports coverage by our special correspondents Alexander Butenin and Yevgeny Lanfang; photos by Andrei Knyazev.



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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Weightlifters go with a new coach

At the world championship starting on August 23 at Söderfors (Sweden) the USSR will vie for titles in most divisions, new team head coach David Rigert told an MNI correspondent.

He said that the sportsmen were now in good shape and that their training results were near the best marks. It is gratifying that this refers, too, to team veteran, 29-year-old Yurik Vardanyan, who will enter his eighth such championship since his winning debut in 1977 at Stuttgart (West Germany).

Gradually adapting himself to the superheavyweight division is 29-year-old Leonid Tarasenko, who previously did particularly well in the superdivision for the first time at the Katowice European championship and came second.

Rigert, 28, said the offer of his present position did not catch him unaware. While still in competitive sport he often helped his younger teammates with advice.

He won a title at the 1976 Montreal Olympics. He has five world titles and 63 records to his credit, a second best such achievement in the world after Soviet superheavyweight Vasily Alexeyev who had 79 world marks under his belt.

USSR for Universiad-85

The USSR will send one of the biggest delegations to Universiad-85 to be held in Kōbe, Japan. Some 300 Soviet sportsmen have won the right to attend this major event by doing well nationally and internationally.

This championship's final will be played in the big sports arena of the Moscow Lenin Stadium.

Over half a million spectators attended the under-18 European championship held last summer in this country, including 700 who were present at the first game. We expect even more football fans to see the world championship.

All championship participants will get souvenir medals and championships — the FIFA 1982 Players of the top three will also get prizes from USSR Sports Committee.

* * *

Group A in Venevan will feature Hungary, Colombia, Turkey and Bulgaria; Group B is Tbilisi — Ireland, Brazil, Saudi Arabia and Spain; Group C is Minsk — the USSR, Australia, Nigeria and Canada; Group D is Baku — England, Paraguay, Chile and Mexico.

The semifinals are due in Moscow and Leningrad and the 1st-4th place games in Moscow.

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FIFA president going to Moscow

All is ready for the forthcoming under-20 world football championship, football department head of the USSR Sports Committee, FIFA vice-president Vyacheslav Kolokoltsev told an MNI correspondent.

The championship will be held on August 24-September 7, but some FIFA secretaries still arrived in Moscow on August 15. August 20 marks the start of a seminar for referees for the championship, which incidentally, ranks second to FIFA following the world club championship.

In another two days we shall be expecting FIFA President Joao Havelange of Brazil and a large group of champions, honorary guests, among the some noted figures in the football world. The games will be played in the best stadium of Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk, Tbilisi, Baku, Yerevan, and other cities. The participants will stay in the best hotels of sport centres. The teams of the USSR, Australia, Nigeria, Canada, for instance, will stay at the excellent Stekli country sports centre.

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The current championship is third numerically but in fact it is the fifth such tournament. Earlier there were two 'old' contests. The first, in Tunis in 1977, was won by the USSR. Two years later the USSR reached the finals in Japan and finished with splendid marks.

Our teams did poorly in the first and second world championships. They missed the final in the elimination games two years later in Mexico to win their subgroup, leaving their three games.

This championship's final will be played in the big sports arena of the Moscow Lenin Stadium.

The Universiad programme includes ten obligatory sports — basketball, volleyball, gymnastics, athletics, swimming, diving, water polo, tennis, fencing and football. Judo has been included in the programme for the first time on the hosts' request.

The USSR will enter all the events except the women's volleyball and the men's football. Among Soviet participants are many noted sportsmen — Olympic, world and European champions, as well as award winners.

By tradition, and as part of the games, there will be a scientific practical conference devoted to the development of college sports in various countries and regions of the world.

According to preliminary estimates, over one hundred nations will attend games. The USSR made its debut in the summer Universiad held in 1957 in Paris.

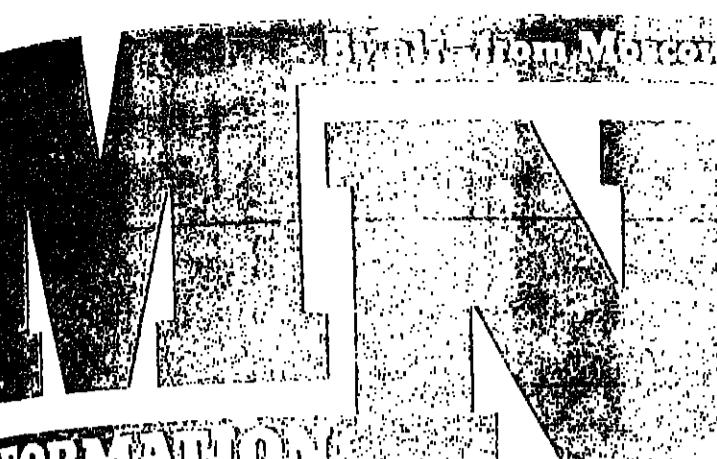
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BEIRUT: FRESH FLARE-UP OF HOSTILITIES



Rescue workers carrying victims of artillery fire out of the rubble.

Photo: Reuter-TASS

'Star peace', not 'star wars'

A Soviet proposal to ban the use of nuclear weapons in space was made in the big sports arena of the Moscow Lenin Stadium.

Over half a million spectators attended the under-18 European championship held last summer in this country, including 700 who were present at the first game. We expect even more football fans to see the world championship.

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POLITBURO WEEKLY MEETING

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee heard information on the 12th World Youth Festival held in Moscow. It stressed that the Festival was a major international event which helped to unite youth in the drive against the aggressive policy of imperialism and for peace and security of nations. The Politburo underscored the importance of continued cooperation of Soviet youth organizations with progressive and democratic youth organizations in other countries.

The Politburo considered progress in harvesting grain and other crops and fodder storage and also outlined measures to set up an oil and gas complex in the Caspian region.

The Politburo considered the issues connected with the forthcoming 40th session of the UN General Assembly and confirmed that the Soviet Union thinks highly of the UN as a viable instrument of peace. The USSR will work still harder for the implementation of the just democratic principles laid at the core of the organization 40 years ago. Mindful of the UN chief Charter goal — preserving and consolidating peace — the Soviet Union will try again to get the session to focus on ways of ending the arms race. As before, the USSR will simultaneously press for the development of international cooperation on a basis of equality in various areas, including the peaceful use of outer space and preventing its militarization.

The Politburo heard a report by Gerasim Aliev on participation by Soviet Party and Government delegation in celebrations in the Korean People's Democratic Republic of the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation. The Politburo approved the results of talks a delegation had with General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Republic's President, Kim Il Sung and other Korean leaders at which the interlocutors confirmed the resolve of our party and countries to expand all-round links and promote interaction in the drive for defense and stronger peace.

The Politburo also considered some other home and foreign policy matters.

Round the Soviet Union

MASS PRODUCTION OF AIR-CUSHIONED "GEPARD"-TYPE LAUNCHES HAS STARTED BY THE EXPERTS OF THE SVR SHIPYARDS NEAR LENINGRAD. These ships will serve geologists, communication men, fishermen, builders of gas and oil pipelines.

ARTIST'S CLUB HAS OPENED IN YAROSLAVL (CENTRAL RUSSIA). The building designed by local architects, includes a whole complex of premises with a total area of 6,000 sq. m. It houses art studios and an exhibition hall. On display is the 975th anniversary of this ancient Russian city.

200 for Oleg Blokhin

No records are formally registered in football and yet again in 1975, his birthday, was awarded the "Golden Ball" for top European player, when Dynamo won the European Cup. He joined Kiev Dynamo in 1969 and has played nearly 300

games for it. On five occasions he was the top national scorer and in 1975, his birthday, was awarded the "Golden Ball" for top European player, when Dynamo won the European Cup.

He also has two bronze Olympic medals to his credit.



Photo: TASS

play "A Margin of Durability"

Photo: Alexander Slobodkin

Azerbaijanian Carpets

Carpet-making is an ancient handicraft in Azerbaijan (a Soviet Transcaucasian republic). The wool of sheep bred in Karabach, Kuba, Shirvan and Gyanja was always used for making carpets. There were no machines but the carpets were famous throughout the East and were sold at fabulous prices in Europe.

Many of the carpets made in the 15th-18th centuries are now part of museum collections in the Soviet Union, England, USA, Austria, Italy, France and Turkey.



• "Azerkhachchi" carpets.



• Carpet-makers discuss new designs.



• Designer Kiyamli Aliyev preparing for a personal exhibition in India. He will display about thirty carpets. Some will be ornamental. One will show Indira Gandhi. When the exhibition closes the latter will be left in India as a gift to the Indian people.

Round the Soviet Union

AN EXHIBITION OPENED IN SVYATOGORSK (PSKOV REGION OF THE EUROPEAN USSR) MONASTERY-MUSEUM IS AN ACCOUNT OF SORTS BY THE STUDENTS OF THE LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PAINTING, SCULP-

TURE AND ARCHITECTURE NAMED AFTER REPIN. The display includes 70 paintings and graphic sheets produced by the students during their normal practical experience in Mikhalkovskoye, Trigorskoye, Petrovskoye and their suburbs. Since 1957 over 1,000 students have been there doing practicals. More than 2,000 works have been displayed. The best paintings and graphic sheets are put on view.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

MOSCOW BECOMES WARMER

Regular observations of the Moscow climate show that it has grown warmer, writes the journal NAUKA I ZHIZN. The rise in temperature began in the first years of our century and reached its maximum in the second half of the thirties. In subsequent decades the rise in temperature continued, and the main contribution to this process was made by spring and winter, and, to a lesser degree, autumn. This was also the case in the latest investigated decade (1973-1983). It was only in summer that the average temperature turned out to be much lower than in the preceding decade, though it remained within the norm. In this way, stresses the journal, scientific observations have confirmed what Muscovites felt in reality: winters and springs have become warmer in recent years, and the summer a little bit colder. Scientists believe that this process is considerably stipulated by the processes developing throughout the European USSR and, to an insignificant degree, by the growth of the city.

FIRST BIOLOGICAL RESERVE IN BYELORUSSIA

The first biological reserve in Byelorussia, "Ustyi", has been set up. Despite its comparatively small area - 287 hectares - the animal kingdom of the reserve is very rich and diverse, and is a model for the entire fauna of the Polesie, writes the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA BYELORUSSIA.

The Lida district is one of the first in Belarus to give up to the reserves of lynx, otter, beaver, fox, polecat, stoat and mink.

But the main wealth of this corner, which has been turned into a reserve, are the birds, especially aquatic fowl.

In the kingdom of about 60 species of birds which build their nests there, one is struck by the vastness of the colony of herons: the biggest in Central Europe. Among them are four pairs of white storks, and

this creates for scientists favourable conditions to study the relationships of these species of birds. Also registered in this reserve is, so far, Byelorussia's only nesting place of white heron. Besides, other inhabitants of the reserve are peregrine falcon, black stork, woodcock-maggots, kingfisher, big bittern, swamp turtle and so on.

The vegetable kingdom of the reserve is also rich and varied.

The "Ustyi Lan" reserve will become not only a place for preserving and resulting variable species of animals in the neighbouring forests, meadows and reservoirs but also a base for scientific investigations of the Polesie nature. By the way, notes the article, the question on the protection of the original nook of nature in the mouth of the Lan River was raised in the paper "Sovetskaya Byelorussia" three years ago. Its topicality was obvious, but called for great efforts from many organizations. Now the first republican biological reserve has been set up. This is concrete contribution of Byelorussian scientists and many employees of state and mass organizations in the fulfillment of the resolution of the USSR Supreme Soviet "On observing the demands of the legislation on nature protection and rational utilization of natural resources".

UZBEKISTAN'S GREEN ORCHARDS

The USSR Council of Ministers and the government of Uzbekistan have taken programmatic decisions which outline sharp increases, by 1990, in the production of table grapes, berries, pomegranate, fig, nuts and dry fruits. M. Mirzayev, Corresponding Member of the All-Union V. I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences,

writes in PRAVDA VOSTOKA.

Over the past four years planting areas of orchards

and vineyards have considerably increased, he notes. During this time nearly by 1,180,000 more tonnes of fruit and grapes were produced, than in the same period during the Tenth Five-Year Development Plan (1976-80).

The republic now has 14 agroindustrial associations,

GAS PIPELINES IN THE MOUNTAIN

Natural gas has come to Kuhally in the spurs of the Southern Caucasus.

It was no easy job to lay the 25 km branch in the mountains. Carpets and walls posed a lot of difficulties.

During the five-year period of the construction of the pipeline, hundreds of populated localities and mountainous areas were supplied with gas.

Utilizing the bed of subsoil seas

More than 50 underground basins have been discovered in the USSR over the past years. The biggest, which is in Siberia, covers an area of 1.5 million square kilometres. Other large basins lie in the Azov and Caspian seas.

Recently geologists of the boundaries of subsoil determined their bed and water reserves, raising the question of their utilization. Geological water is heated when its temperature is enough.

However, it cannot be heated to 40-50 degrees Celsius because it is fit for turbines. Experts of the geothermal industry helped to find a way of using such thermal waters. They have suggested processing of 50-degree water for different steam industry.

Geothermal water is used for heating.

THE DRAFT DESIGN OF A NEW RESERVE HAS BEEN DEVELOPED BY AN EXPEDITION OF THE MAIN HUNTING BOARD OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. It embraces the shores of Lake Balak, the upper reaches of the Lena, Kirenga and Ulan rivers. Conditions will be created on an area of over 360,000 hectares for the preservation and reproduction of sable, brown bear, polar bear and various species of waterfowl.

An original technology that increases the durability of machine parts and mechanisms has been developed by specialists in Kalinin (a city in Central Russia).

It is common knowledge that

friction parts serve much longer

if powder coating of particularly

strong aldehydes is applied to their

surface. The specialists have

suggested that this technique

means of microplastics. They

developed a detonator

which, making use of the

means of microplastics of damp

bands at great speed, creates

surfaces with protrusions.

The adhesion of such a

coating is 1.5-2 times

more than that of the

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ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

VALERY ZOLOTUKHIN

He was born and grew up in a remote village in the Altai Mountains. Everybody in the family had been farmers and therefore no one ever suspected that he, Valery, might become an actor one day. "When I was three years old or so, my mother used to bind me with a rope to our porch so that I would stay in place. I insisted on walking away, I wanted to be an actor and knew I would become one." He was right.

He saw a big city for the first time when he was 17 years old — he arrived to Moscow. He wanted to take entrance examinations and be accepted as a student at the State Institute of Dramatic Art. Today the story of how he took those exams is one of his best concert numbers. Audiences groan with laughter at hearing how he was dressed, how he was behaving, and what and how he was saying. He left no doubt that the examiners would like him and felt no hesitation or confusion.

He was right again. He became a student. Now he thinks that the commission members had simply never seen anything like his performance before. Seriously speaking, it was perhaps his singing, the fact that he played the accordion and danced, to say nothing of his unmatchable talent, that decided his fate.

Many years have passed. Now Valery is one of the leading actors at the Taganka Theatre in Moscow. He has played characters created by Brecht, Chekhov, Gorky, Dostoevsky, Chernyshevsky. He is a film star having gained tremendous popularity after such films as "Humashash", "The Master of the Taiga", "The Only One", "Dead Souls", "Of Those I Remember and Love", "Amidst the Bright Clear Day". He has appeared in comedies, dramas, fairy tales, detective stories... It became clear long ago that he acts equally well in any role and can be truthful and convincing in any character. He is a professional of a very high class. He prefers, however, characters that come from the midst of the people. This corresponds fully to his nature, which is very healthy. He is sincere, open-hearted, smart, brave, and also shrewd like a crafty farmer, and sly. All this blended together can give an idea of what he is like. His art reveals tradi-



A still from the film "The Man With an Accordion".

tions that are bound with folklore and buffoonery.

He is very gifted. He beautifully sings Russian folk songs, knows multitude of them, and loves them. He writes well and has a fine sense of humour. He has published several autobiographical stories which have been very well received.

As for any actor, the main thing for him is to get new roles. It can be on stage or in films. We shall see one of them soon: "The Man With an Accordion", a film in which he takes the lead playing the role of a man maimed by the war and saved by art...

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

A film about ballet

The famous ballet dancer Vladimir Vasiliev is making a debut at the Leningrad Studios as an artistic director. He is taking up a film called "Fouette" in conjunction with Boris Yermolayev.

It is a film about a talented ballerina who dreams of taking the role of Margarita in a new production of Bulgakov's "Master and Margarita".

It deals with ballet dancers and their difficult path to great professional heights. The psychologically complex character of the heroine is created by Yekaterina Maximova, the Bolshoi Ballet star, says Vasiliev, who plays another leading role himself — that of choreographer Novikov.

The music for ballet sequences is Bach's Mass in B minor. Vasiliev believes that this Mass is "the greatest expression of mankind's history of all times". Music to other episodes was written by Andrei Petrov, a composer in Leningrad.

Maximova and Vasiliev's partners in the film are soloists of two ballet companies in Leningrad — Kirov and Maly. They have already appeared in several TV films. "Galatea", based on Shaw's "Pygmalion", won a prize of the International TV Film Festival "Zlate Praha", while "Anyuta", based on Chekhov's story "Anna Cross" with music by Valery Gavrilin, has won several prizes.

FACTS and EVENTS

Books. A novel by Soviet satirical writer Illi and Peirov, "The Little Golden Calf" was recently published for the first time in Paris. Frenchmen like the novel's fine humour and the authors' good laugh at the manipulator and his men.

Guest performances. The routes of Soviet artists for the last month of summer lead to 40 countries on five continents. Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko company will meet the audiences in Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru and Jamaica, while the Turkmen ensemble, Gunes, will visit Mozambique for the first time.

YOUNG POLES SING SOVIET SONGS

The winners of the 21st Zieglerska Festival of Soviet Songs are touring the Soviet Union. This tour is a tradition. It takes place after the closure of this greatest festival of amateur singers in Poland. This year the festival attracted 26,000 participants. The 15 who proved to be the best are now in Moscow.

Rita Zawislowska won the Golden Samovar prize. She works as an instructor at a miners' club in Bogatynia. I love Russian folk songs, she says. I sang them last year and also won a prize. This time I wished to appear in a different line before Soviet people and therefore I sing variety tunes.

Like Rita, I prefer folk songs, said another winner — Mieczyslaw Czecznik, a student from Katowice. He won a Silver Samovar. I love these songs not only because they are melodious although this attracts me to Soviet music in general.

For the past eleven years the programmes of the winners who

come to this country have been compiled by Gerard Nowak. We begin with gay songs of love, happiness and joy, he says. We end with songs that are memories and tributes to the past war. We sing about the need to save peace, i.e., problems that

now we shall go to the Ukraine — Zhitomir and Kiev.

Larisa SEDLITSKAYA



An impromptu concert given by the Polish singers in Old Arbat Street in Moscow. Photo by Vladimir Zolotukhin

BUSINESS

USSR at EXPO-85

The first International Festival of Animated Cartoons is currently being held in Hiroshima on the initiative of the city's municipal council. Hundreds of film makers from different countries have brought their films to the festival.

This review of world art of animation in Hiroshima is regarded as an appeal of the city's population for peace, for a struggle to have clear skies over

the Earth, that there may be the merry laughter of children who love happy fairy-tale characters so much.

Among the competition films is the film "Black-and-White Cinema" directed by S. Solntsev and shot at the Soyuzmultfilm Studios. Two movies from Moscow — "The Conflict" and "The Tale of Tales" will be shown hors concours.

Housing and the Environmental Science and Technology in Everyday Life — such is the motto of EXPO-85, the world fair currently being held in the Japanese city of Tsukuba.

The Soviet pavilion is one of the most popular, and one has to stand in a long queue to get into it. It has already been visited by more than four million people. The motto of our exposition is "Peace to the Earth and Every Home".

According to the numerous Japanese press comments, the main thing which strikes the eye is the humanitarian, peaceful orientation of our participation.

The humane and internationalist nature of Soviet space research is attested to, for example, by the emergency radio buoy of the COSPAS-SARSAT system on display at the exposition. After the launching in 1982 of the Soviet Cosmos-1303 satellite over 330 inhabitants of our planet who were in distress have been rescued with the help of the radio buoy which transmits distress signals to this satellite. Three Canadian pilots were the first among them.

The Japanese press pays much attention to the achievements of

Soviet medicine. It notes the unique nature of the methods suggested by Ye. Meshalkin for operations on the heart, the fundamentally new direction in treating injuries and orthopaedic diseases devised by G. Ilizarov, the originality and novelty of the methods used by the ophthalmologist S. Vodovorov. The key factor of Soviet medicine, Japanese journalists believe, is that in the USSR medicine is for the people.

And yet more often than not, perhaps, mention is made of the fact that as distinct from the technico-technological account inherent in the expositions of many countries, the Soviet exposition, along with demonstrating achievements in different fields of science and engineering, presents a broad and colourful picture of the Soviet people's life with their dreams about a peaceful future. This is also evidenced by the numerous entries in the Visitors' Book, of which there are more than 3,000. Here is one of them: "I have come to understand that the USSR is a great country and that you can ensure peace on the whole planet. I thank you for having demonstrated at EXPO the best aspects of a humane society."

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AFRICA

AS SEEN BY SOVIET SCIENTISTS

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Please place your order for this Year-Book with V/O "Mezhdunarodnaya Kultura". Detailed information can be obtained at the USSR Trade Mission in your country.

PORTUGUESE MANUFACTURERS ON TRADE WITH OUR COUNTRY

Intourist news

'SUNNY' ROUTE

A new Intourist route has been introduced. It passes through the following cities in Southern Ukraine: Kiev, Khar'kov, Zaporozhye, Simferopol, Yalta, Rovno, Lvov, Kremenchuk and Chernovitz.

Inhabitants of Vlora do Castelo are literally "fed" by their shipbuilding enterprise, which employs 2,000 workers. Thanks to the stable Soviet orders, as the dockyards' leaders repeatedly stressed, their enterprise is constantly afloat, without falling victim to the crises afloat in West-European shipbuilding industry.

The Soviet Union also maintains business links with another Portuguese company, Macarola. We are very pleased, said its director J. Dias Cardoso, that our products — garments of fine wool — are appreciated on the Soviet market. We intend to expand our exports to the USSR, taking further care, naturally, of quality so as to maintain Macarola's reputation among its customers.

Soviet foreign trade associations maintain business links not only with the Amorim company. Located also in Northern Portugal (near the ancient townships of Viana do Castelo) are dockyards which build excellent motor ships of the river-boat class for the Soviet Union. One more ship of this type recently joined

WEATHER

August 24-26

THEATRES

FILMS

Rival (Lenfilm Studio, USSR)

A romantic story about life, love and big-time sport. Cinema "Oktiabr" (42 Pervomaiskaya, Moscow) 24 (mat) — Suppo, "Die schone Galatea"; 25 (mat) — Milyutin, "Spirs in a Flurry"; 25 (eve) — Strauss, "Long Live Waltz"; 26 — Lehár, "The Merry Widow".

Central Lenin Museum (2 Revyul'skaya Sq.). Two halls called "V. I. Lenin, the Founder of the Soviet State" and "Lenin Head" are open to the public.

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Kálmán's Mystery (in 2 parts USSR-Jugoslavia).

A musical about the life and work of famous Hungarian composer Imre Kálmán.

Cinema: "Zaryadye" (1 Kostyushko Embankment, Moscow) 24 (mat) — Ploshchad Nogina.

Stanislavsky Drama Theatre (2 Gorky St.), 24 (mat) — Tokarev, "Improvisation"; 24 (eve), 25 (mat) — Dudarev, "The Threshold"; 25 (eve) — Nash, "Rain-Maker". (Performances at the Lenin Komsomol Theatre, 6 Cherkhov St.), 24 (mat) — Krasilov, "A House-Warming Party in the Old House"; 24 (eve), 25 (mat) — Makarov, "Has Not, Was Not in the Rauka. Did Not Take Part"; 25 (eve) — Mikhalev, "Noah and His Sons".

Drama Palace of Sport (22 Prospekt Vernadskogo, Moscow) 24 (mat) — Kuznetsov, "Russia accompanied by the Soviet group" (Rimsky-Korsakov Hall).

Central Concert Hall (1 Myskiyevskaya St.), 24 — Sverdlov, "Salute, Festival!", a programme in 2 parts featuring Emili Kiri and performing bears (trained by Margarita Shveyevskaya and Gennady Budnikov).

Circus on Lenin Hills (7 Prospekt Vernadskogo, Moscow). Except Mondays, "Salute, Festival!", a programme in 2 parts featuring Emili Kiri and performing bears (trained by Margarita Shveyevskaya and Gennady Budnikov).

Concert Hall of the "Jascha" Tourist Centre (71 Jascha Tchaikovsky Highway, 24 — Vitebskaya Embankment, Moscow) 24 (mat) — Tchaikovsky Tunes ensemble (from Leningrad).

An impromptu concert given by the Polish singers in Old Arbat Street in Moscow. Photo by Vladimir Zolotukhin

WHAT'S ON!

August 24-26

EXHIBITIONS

Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bol'shaya Cherkizovskaya St.), 26 — USSR championhip, First division.

Moscow Lokomotiv vs Karyat Army Club (Lvov). 7 p.m.

WATER SKIS

Krylatskoye Rowing Canal (Metro Molodoyechnaya, bus 229), 24 and 25. USSR championhip. 11 a.m. 18 p.m. Metro Klyachkova, trolleybus 2, bus 22.

Central Lenin Museum (2 Revyul'skaya Sq.). Two halls called "V. I. Lenin, the Founder of the Soviet State" and "Lenin Head" are open to the public.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.), 25 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Dynamo Stadium, 25 — USSR championship. Top division. Moscow Dynamo vs Moscow Torpedo. 5 p.m.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.

Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.

Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.

Taxis 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.

Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks per kilometre.

Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 223-00-00.

Commercial cabs (over 40 routes in the city). 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

MN INFORMATION No. 65, 1985

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A 1.0-million-kilowatt heat-and-power electric station, among them the Leningrad Belyaevska, the Khar'kov turbine plant and the Zaporozh'e transformer factory. People's Republic of Korea. Its main customer is an aluminum plant also built in that city. They will assemble and adjust their Korean colleagues in assembling and adjusting them.

More than 200 Soviet plants and factories, among them the

schools, kindergartens, boarding schools, sanatoria, libraries, the Khar'kov Research Institute of Children and Adolescents' Health, the Center of Aesthetic Education of Children in Khar'kov, children's railways, botanical gardens in Zaporozhye, etc.

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